Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

OGT IMPERIALISM REVIEW

1. In 1898, U.S. support for Cuban independence led to war with Spain and contributed to the United States becoming an imperial power.

What was a decisive factor in the decision to go to war?

A. the opportunity to annex Hawaii

B. the desire to acquire a naval base

C. the protection of U.S. commerce and trade

D. the need for a shorter route from the Atlantic to the Pacific

1. How did the political systems in Africa change as a result of European

colonialism in the 19th century?

A. Opportunities for self-rule increased.

B. Administrative units were set up along ethnic lines.

C. Traditional forms of tribal authority were weakened.

D. Administrative units became smaller for better control.

1. One factor that motivated U.S. imperialism during the late 19th and

early 20th centuries was the

A. development of closer political ties with European nations.

B. closing of China to all foreign trade.

C. support of international peacekeeping operations.

D. acquisition of new markets and sources of raw materials.

1. One objective of 19th century European imperialism was to
2. Preserve native cultures and traditions
3. Expand peace and freedom
4. Protect the environment and conserve wildlife
5. Convert inhabitants of foreign territories to Christianity
6. There was a connection between industrial expansion and European imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

• Did imperialism increase or decrease as a result of industrialization?

• Explain why this change occurred.

Write your answer in the **Answer Document**. (2 points)